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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/607,622

06/27/2003

Rajasckhar Venkat Meda

Meda 2

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EXAMINER

DANIEL JR, WILLIE J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

05/01/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/607,622

Applicant(s)

MEDA, RAJASEKHAR VENKAT

Examiner

Willie J. Daniel, Jr.

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 February 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-13 and 17-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-13 and 17-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on 16 February 2007. **Claims 1-9, 11-13, and 17-22** are now pending in the present application and **claims 10 and 14-16** are cancelled. This office action is made **Final**.

### *Claim Objections*

2. The objection applied to the claim is withdrawn, as the proposed claim correction is approved.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

**Claims 17-19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Ward et al.** (hereinafter Ward) (US 6,922,562 B2).

Regarding **claim 17**, Ward discloses a method of communicating, comprising determining if an identification of a mobile is currently in a wireless communication system visitor location register associated with a location of the mobile (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 10, lines 48-53);

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determining a history of the identification within the visitor location register (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 1, lines 58-59; col. 2, lines 6-13); and

determining whether a user of the mobile is a visitor to the location based upon the determined history (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 10, lines 48-53); and

transmitting marketing information to the mobile if the user of the mobile is determined to be a visitor to the location, the marketing information is regarding at least one of a product or service that is distinct from wireless communications provided by a wireless communication system being accessed by the mobile and the marketing information is intended for a visitor to an area including the location (see col. 3, lines 17-39; col. 7, lines 59-67).

Regarding **claim 18**, Ward discloses a method of claim 17, comprising

determining that the user of the mobile is a visitor to the location if the determined history indicates use of the identification in the visitor location register that is below a threshold (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 10, lines 48-53; col. 11, lines 10-15); and

determining that the user of the mobile is not a visitor to the location if the determined history indicates use of the identification in the visitor location register that is above the threshold (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 10, lines 48-53; col. 11, lines 10-15).

Regarding **claim 19**, Ward discloses a method of claim 18, wherein the threshold indicates at least one of a number of times or an amount of time that the identification is in the visitor location register within a recent time frame of a selected duration (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 10, lines 48-53; col. 11, lines 10-15).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

**Claim 20** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Ward et al.** (hereinafter Ward) (US 6,922,562 B2) in view of **Balachandran** (US 6,006,085).

Regarding **claim 20**, Ward discloses transmitting the marketing information to the mobile (see col. 6, lines 37-44), where messages are buffered for capacity management. Ward does not specifically disclose having the features determining whether the mobile is idle; and only transmitting the marketing information to the mobile when the mobile is idle. However, the examiner maintains that the features determining whether the mobile is idle; and only transmitting the marketing information to the mobile when the mobile is idle was well known in the art, as taught by Balachandran.

In the same field of endeavor, Balachandran discloses the features determining whether the mobile is idle; and only transmitting the marketing information to the mobile when the mobile is idle (see col. 4, lines 40-64; col. 5, lines 17-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ward and Balachandran to have the features determining whether the mobile is idle; and only transmitting the marketing information to the mobile when the mobile is idle, in order to increase the utilization of available bandwidth, which will simultaneously increase revenue for wireless service providers, as taught by Balachandran (see col. 2, lines 41-44).

**Claims 1, 2, 9, and 17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Blom (US 2002/0026361 A1)** in view of **Ward et al. (hereinafter Ward) (US 6,922,562 B2)**.

Regarding **claims 1 and 17**, Blom discloses a method of communicating in a wireless communication system having a plurality of mobiles (see Figs. 1-2), the method comprising:

designating at least one of marketing or advertising information based on information stored in a database and associated with goods and services provided by at least one entity (e.g., advertiser) having an agreement (e.g., contract) with a provider of the wireless communication system (see abstract; pg. 2, [0017-0018, 0022]; Figs. 1-5), where the advertiser has a contract with the mobile ISP to provide advertisements to the mobile stations; and

transmitting the at least one of the marketing or advertising information to the mobile (see Fig. 5 “ref. 550”). As a note, Blom discloses that the location of a mobile station is monitored according to movement from cell to cell (see pg. 3, [0027]), where a component such as a home location register or visitor location register can track movement to transmit advertisements. Blom does not specifically disclose having the features determining whether a received mobile identification is stored in a visitor location register; designating a user of the mobile as a visitor to a location of the mobile based on a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register; and if the user is designated as a visitor to the location of the mobile. However, the examiner maintains that the features determining whether a received mobile identification is stored in a visitor location register; designating a user of the mobile as a visitor to a location of the mobile based on a history of the mobile

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identification in the visitor location register; and if the user is designated as a visitor to the location of the mobile was well known in the art, as taught by Ward.

In the same field of endeavor, Ward discloses the features determining whether a received mobile identification is stored in a visitor location register (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8);

designating a user of the mobile as a visitor to a location of the mobile based on a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register (see col. 10, lines 48-53); and

if the user is designated as a visitor to the location of the mobile (see col. 3, lines 17-39; col. 7, lines 59-67), where a message is sent to a user such as information advertising value-added services.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Blom and Ward to have the features determining whether a received mobile identification is stored in a visitor location register; designating a user of the mobile as a visitor to a location of the mobile based on a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register; and if the user is designated as a visitor to the location of the mobile, in order to provide information services to a wireless device roaming in a wireless system, as taught by Ward (see col. 2, lines 26-28, 16-20).

Regarding **claim 2**, Blom discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Blom does not specifically disclose having the feature storing the history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register in a visitor location register database. However, the examiner maintains that the feature storing the history of the mobile

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identification in the visitor location register in a visitor location register database was well known in the art; as taught by Ward.

Ward further discloses the feature storing the history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register in a visitor location register database (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 1, lines 58-59; col. 2, lines 6-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Blom and Ward to have the feature storing the history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register in a visitor location register database, in order to provide information services to a wireless device roaming in a wireless system, as taught by Ward (see col. 2, lines 26-28, 16-20).

Regarding **claim 9**, Blom discloses a method of communicating in a wireless communication system, the method comprising the steps of:

transmitting a mobile identification (see pgs. 2-3, [0015]; Figs. 1-2 and 4-5), where the mobile station accesses a network in which the identification number would be inherent to be recognized by the system and to receive and transmit messages as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize; and

receiving, at the mobile corresponding to the transmitted mobile identification, at least one of marketing or advertising information that is associated with goods and services provided by at least one entity having an agreement with a provider of the wireless communication system (see abstract; pg. 2, [0017-0018, 0022]; Figs. 1-4 and 5 "ref. 550"), where the advertiser has a contract with the mobile ISP to provide advertisements to the mobile stations. As a note, Blom discloses that the location of a mobile station is monitored



according to movement from cell to cell (see pg. 3, [0027]), where a component such as a home location register or visitor location register can track movement to transmit advertisements. Blom does not specifically disclose having the features if the mobile identification is currently in a visitor location register and a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register indicates that a user of the mobile is a visitor to a current location of the mobile. However, the examiner maintains that the features if the mobile identification is currently in a visitor location register and a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register indicates that a user of the mobile is a visitor to a current location of the mobile was well known in the art, as taught by Ward.

Ward further discloses the features

if the mobile identification is currently in a visitor location register (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 3, lines 17-39; col. 7, lines 59-67), where a message is sent to a user such as information advertising value-added services, and

a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register indicates that a user of the mobile is a visitor to a current location of the mobile (see col. 10, lines 48-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Blom and Ward to have the features if the mobile identification is currently in a visitor location register and a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register indicates that a user of the mobile is a visitor to a current location of the mobile, in order to provide information services to a wireless device roaming in a wireless system, as taught by Ward (see col. 2, lines 26-28, 16-20).

**Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11, 13, 17-19, and 21-22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Fleischer et al.** (hereinafter Fleischer) (**US 2002/0098832 A1**) in view of **Ward et al.** (hereinafter Ward) (**US 6,922,562 B2**).

Regarding **claims 1, 9, and 17**, Fleischer discloses a method of communicating in a wireless communication system having a plurality of mobiles (see Figs. 1-2), the method comprising:

designating at least one of marketing or advertising information based on information stored in a database and associated with goods and services provided by at least one entity having an agreement with a provider of the wireless communication system (see pg. 3, [0023-0024]; Figs. 1-2); and

determining whether a received mobile identification is stored in a visitor location register (see pgs. 2-3, [0020-0021]; Figs. 1-2); and

designating a mobile based on a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register (see pg. 3, [0021]; Figs. 1-2);

transmitting the at least one of the marketing or advertising information to the mobile if the user is designated as a visitor to the location of the mobile (see pgs. 2-3, [0020-0021]; Fig. 2), where the mobile terminal operates within the jurisdiction of the visited PLMN.

Fleischer does not specifically disclose having the feature designating a user of the mobile as a visitor to a location of the mobile based on a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register. However, the examiner maintains that the feature designating a user of the mobile as a visitor to a location of the mobile based on a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register was well known in the art, as taught by Ward.

In the same field of endeavor, Ward discloses the feature designating a user of the mobile as a visitor to a location of the mobile based on a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register (see col. 10, lines 48-53). Ward also discloses the features determining whether a received mobile identification is stored in a visitor location register (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8); and transmitting the at least one of the marketing or advertising information to the mobile if the user is designated as a visitor to the location of the mobile (see col. 3, lines 17-39; col. 7, lines 59-67), where a message is sent to a user such as information advertising value-added services.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Fleischer and Ward to have the features designating a user of the mobile as a visitor to a location of the mobile based on a history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register, in order to provide information services to a wireless device roaming in a wireless system, as taught by Ward (see col. 2, lines 26-28, 16-20).

Regarding **claim 2**, the combination of Fleischer and Ward discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Fleischer further discloses the method of claim 1, comprising storing the history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register in a visitor location register database (see pgs. 2-3, [0021, lines 15-20]), where the system tracks the mobile terminals movement. Ward also discloses the feature storing the history of the mobile identification in the visitor location register in a visitor location register database (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 1, lines 58-59; col. 2, lines 6-13).

Regarding **claim 3**, the combination of Fleischer and Ward discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Fleischer further discloses the method of claim 1, comprising designating the at least one of the marketing or advertising information for the mobile based on the mobile's current location (see pg. [0023]; pg. 4, [0026-0028]; Figs. 1-2). Ward also discloses the feature designating the at least one of the marketing or advertising information for the mobile based on the mobile's current location (see col. 3, lines 17-39; col. 7, lines 59-67), where a message is sent to a user such as information advertising value-added services.

Regarding **claim 4**, the combination of Fleischer and Ward discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Fleischer further discloses the method of claim 1, comprising transmitting the at least one of the marketing or advertising information over a signaling channel of the communication system (see pg. 2, [0017]; pgs. 2-3, [0020]; Fig. 2). Ward also discloses the feature transmitting the at least one of the marketing or advertising information over a signaling channel of the communication system (see col. 3, lines 17-39; col. 7, lines 59-67), where a message is sent to a user such as information advertising value-added services.

Regarding **claim 5**, the combination of Fleischer and Ward discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Fleischer further discloses the method of claim 1 where the at least one of the marketing or advertising information is arranged in a format and transmitted as per a protocol being followed by the communication system (see pg. 2, [0017-0018]).

Regarding **claim 7**, the combination of Fleischer and Ward discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Fleischer further discloses the method of claim 1 where the transmitted at least one of marketing or advertising information is based on information stored in the visitor location register and at least one databases in communication with the system (see pg. 3, [0023]; Figs. 1-2).

Regarding **claim 8**, the combination of Fleischer and Ward discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Fleischer further discloses the method of claim 1 where the mobile comprises a cellular phone or a wireless computer (see pg. 2, [0018]; Figs. 1-2).

Regarding **claims 11 and 13**, the claims are rejected for the same reasons as applied to claims 5 and 7 respectively.

Regarding **claims 18**, Fleischer discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 17. Fleischer does not specifically disclose having the features determining that the user of the mobile is a visitor to the location if the determined history indicates use of the identification in the visitor location register that is below a threshold; and determining that the user of the mobile is not a visitor to the location if the determined history indicates use of the identification in the visitor location register that is above the threshold. However, the examiner maintains that the features determining that the user of the mobile is a visitor to the location if the determined history indicates use of the identification in the visitor location register that is below a threshold; and determining that the user of the mobile is not a visitor to the location if the determined history indicates use of the identification in the visitor location register that is above the threshold was well known in the art, as taught by Ward.

Ward further discloses the features

determining that the user of the mobile is a visitor to the location if the determined history indicates use of the identification in the visitor location register that is below a threshold (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 10, lines 48-53; col. 11, lines 10-15); and

determining that the user of the mobile is not a visitor to the location if the determined history indicates use of the identification in the visitor location register that is above the threshold (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 10, lines 48-53; col. 11, lines 10-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Fleischer and Ward to have the features determining that the user of the mobile is a visitor to the location if the determined history indicates use of the identification in the visitor location register that is below a threshold; and determining that the user of the mobile is not a visitor to the location if the determined history indicates use of the identification in the visitor location register that is above the threshold, in order to provide information services to a wireless device roaming in a wireless system, as taught by Ward (see col. 2, lines 26-28, 16-20).

Regarding **claim 19**, Fleischer discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 18. Fleischer does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the threshold indicates at least one of a number of times or an amount of time that the identification is in the visitor location register within a recent time frame of a selected duration. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the threshold indicates at least one of a number of times or an amount of time that the identification is in the visitor location register within a recent time frame of a selected duration was well known in the art, as taught by Ward.

Ward further discloses the feature wherein the threshold indicates at least one of a number of times or an amount of time that the identification is in the visitor location register within a recent time frame of a selected duration (see col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 8; col. 10, lines 48-53; col. 11, lines 10-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Fleischer and Ward to have the feature wherein the threshold indicates at least one of a number of times or an amount of time that the identification is in the visitor location register within a recent time frame of a selected duration, in order to provide information services to a wireless device roaming in a wireless system, as taught by Ward (see col. 2, lines 26-28, 16-20).

Regarding **claims 21-22**, the claims are rejected for the same reasons as applied to claims 18-19 respectively.

**Claims 6 and 12** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Fleischer et al.** (hereinafter Fleischer) (**US 2002/0098832 A1**) in view of **Ward et al.** (hereinafter Ward) (**US 6,922,562 B2**) as applied to claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of **Balachandran** (**US 6,006,085**).

Regarding **claim 6**, Fleischer discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Fleischer does not specifically disclose having the feature postponing the transmitting until the mobile is in idle mode. However, the examiner maintains that the feature postponing the transmitting was well known in the art, as taught by Ward.

Ward further discloses the feature postponing the transmitting (see col. 6, lines 37-44), where messages are buffered for capacity management.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Fleischer and Ward to have the feature postponing the transmitting, in order to provide information services to a wireless device roaming in a wireless system, as taught by Ward (see col. 2, lines 26-28, 16-20). The combination of Fleischer and Ward does not specifically disclose having the feature postponing the transmitting until the mobile is in idle mode. However, the examiner maintains that the feature postponing the transmitting until the mobile is in idle mode was well known in the art, as taught by Balachandran.

In the same field of endeavor, Balachandran discloses the feature postponing the transmitting until the mobile is in idle mode (see col. 4, lines 40-64; col. 5, lines 17-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Fleischer, Ward, and Balachandran to have the feature postponing the transmitting until the mobile is in idle mode, in order to increase the utilization of available bandwidth, which will simultaneously increase revenue for wireless service providers, as taught by Balachandran (see col. 2, lines 41-44).

Regarding **claim 12**, Fleischer discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 9. Fleischer does not specifically disclose having the feature postponing receiving the at least one of the marketing or advertising information at the mobile until the mobile is in idle mode. However, the examiner maintains that the feature postponing receiving the at



least one of the marketing or advertising information at the mobile was well known in the art, as taught by Ward.

Ward further discloses the feature postponing receiving the at least one of the marketing or advertising information at the mobile (see col. 6, lines 37-44), where messages are buffered for capacity management.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Fleischer and Ward to have the feature postponing receiving the at least one of the marketing or advertising information at the mobile, in order to provide information services to a wireless device roaming in a wireless system, as taught by Ward (see col. 2, lines 26-28, 16-20). The combination of Fleischer and Ward does not specifically disclose having the feature postponing receiving the at least one of the marketing or advertising information at the mobile until the mobile is in idle mode. However, the examiner maintains that the feature postponing receiving the at least one of the marketing or advertising information at the mobile until the mobile is in idle mode was well known in the art, as taught by Balachandran.

Balachandran further discloses the feature postponing receiving the at least one of the marketing or advertising information at the mobile until the mobile is in idle mode (see col. 4, lines 40-64; col. 5, lines 17-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Fleischer, Ward, and Balachandran to have the feature postponing receiving the at least one of the marketing or advertising information at the mobile until the mobile is in idle mode, in order to increase the utilization

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of available bandwidth, which will simultaneously increase revenue for wireless service providers, as taught by Balachandran (see col. 2, lines 41-44).

***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9, 11-13, and 17-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection by the amended language, new limitations, and new claims.

In response to applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully disagrees as the applied reference(s) provide more than adequate support and to further clarify (see the above claims for relevant citations and comments in this section).

6. Applicant admits that amended **claim 17** is the same invention as amended **claim 1** by stating on pg. 10, 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraphs "...same inventive concept...very closely related..." as reasoning for amendment.

***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Chelliah (US 5,915,220) discloses a system and method for maintaining profile information in a telecommunication network.

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until

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after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

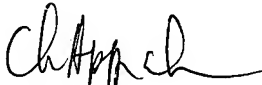
9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Willie J. Daniel, Jr. whose telephone number is (571) 272-7907. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on (571) 272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/WJD,JR/

WJD,JR  
25 April 2007

  
CHARLES N. APPIAH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER